

Ice Sheet System model Mesh Generation

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Mesh generation

Introduction

Squaremesh

Usage

Example

Roundmesh

Usage

Example

Triangle

Usage

Example

Bamg

Uniform mesh

Non-uniform mesh

Mesh adaptation

Mesh refinement
strategy

Hands-on example

Outline

① Introduction

② Squaremesh

Usage

Example

③ Roundmesh

Usage

Example

④ Triangle

Usage

Example

⑤ Bamg

Uniform mesh

Non-uniform mesh

⑥ Mesh adaptation

Mesh refinement strategy

Hands-on example

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh generation in ISSM

- Mesh generation is crucial for ice sheet modeling
- controls the space of solutions
- Finer mesh more precise but more computationally intensive
- ISSM has 4 main meshers:
 - ① squaremesh (for ISMIP tests)
 - ② roundmesh (for EISMINT tests)
 - ③ triangle (from J. Shewchuk)
 - ④ bamg (adapted from F. Hecht)

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Usage

squaremesh generates structured uniform meshes for rectangular domain
→ needed for ISMIP tests

```
1 md=squaremesh (model,100,200,15,25);
```

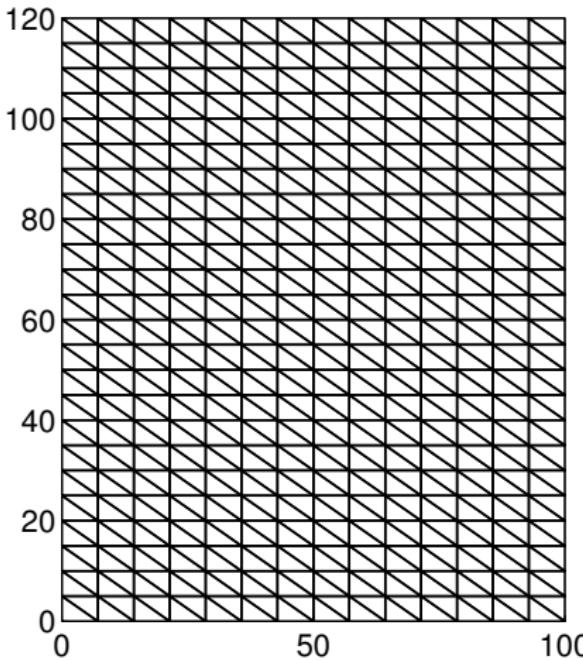
Arguments:

- ① model
- ② x-length
- ③ y-length
- ④ number of nodes along the x axis
- ⑤ number of nodes along the y axis

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Example

```
1 md=squaremesh(model,100,200,15,25);
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Usage

roundmesh generates unstructured uniform meshes for circular domain
→ needed for EISMINT tests

```
1 md=roundmesh(model,100,10);
```

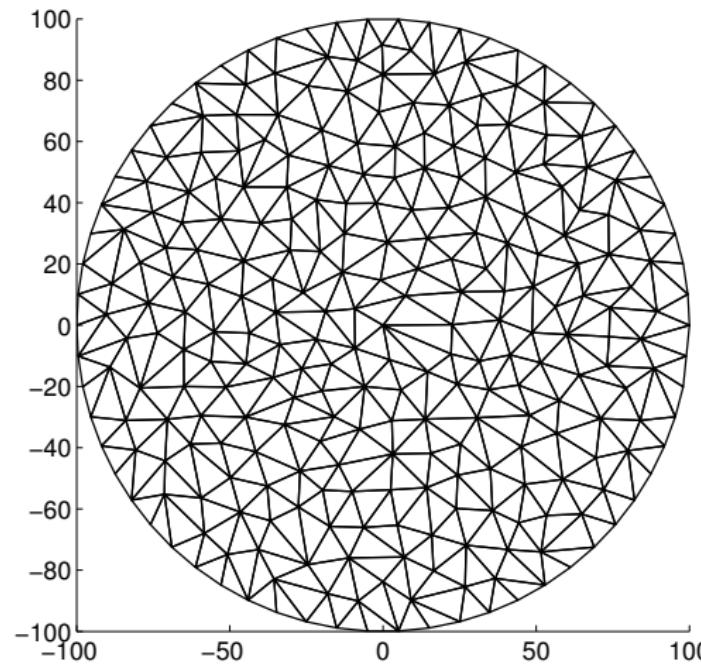
Arguments:

- ① model
- ② radius
- ③ element size

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Example

```
1 md=roundmesh(model,100,10);
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Usage

`triangle` is a very fast algorithm for mesh generation

- + excellent for uniform mesh
- bad at mesh refinement

```
1 md=triangle(model, 'Square.exp', .2);
```

Arguments:

- ① model
- ② ARGUS file of the domain outline

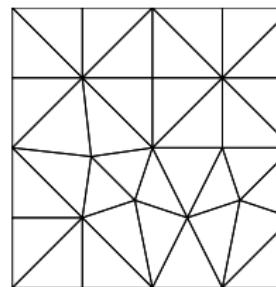
```
## Name:domainoutline
## Icon:0
# Points Count Value
5 1.
# X pos Y pos
0 0
1 0
1 1
0 1
0 0
```

- ③ average element size

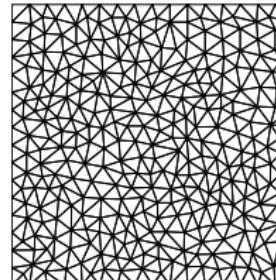
[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Example

```
1 md=triangle(model,'Square.exp',.2);
```



```
1 md=triangle(model,'Square.exp',.05);
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

History

Initial software:

- BAMG: Bidimensional Anisotropic Mesh Generator
- developed by Frédéric Hecht (INRIA/université de Jussieu)
- released in 2006 after more than 10 years of development
- now part of FreeFEM++

In ISSM:

- entirely rewritten
- usual ISSM interface

Advantages:

- + anisotropic mesh adaptation capability
- not good for uniform meshes

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Usage

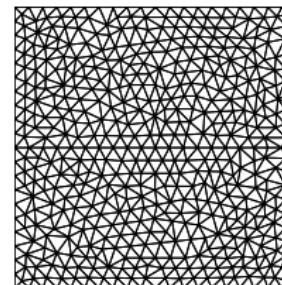
Arguments:

- ① model
- ② pair of options (see help)

To create a uniform mesh:

- ① 'domain' followed by the domain name
- ② 'hmax' followed by the triangle size

```
1 md=bamg (model, 'domain', 'Square.exp', 'hmax', .05);
```



- Not as randomly distributed as triangle

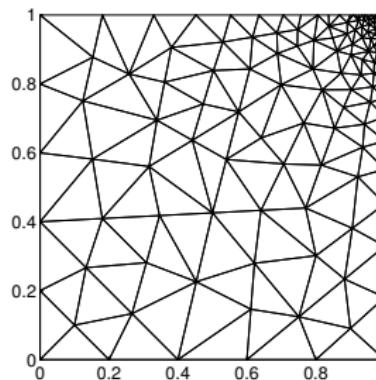
[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)
[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)
[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)
[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Usage

To create a non-uniform mesh:

- ① 'domain' followed by the domain name
- ② 'hvertices' followed by the element size for each vertex of the domain outline

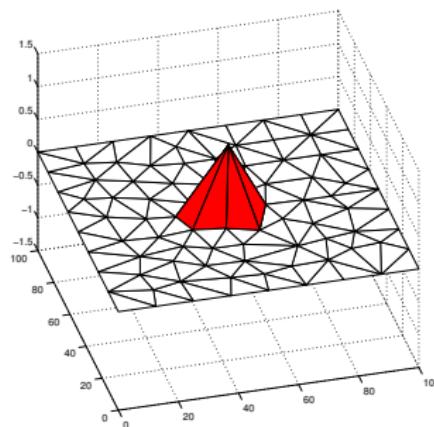
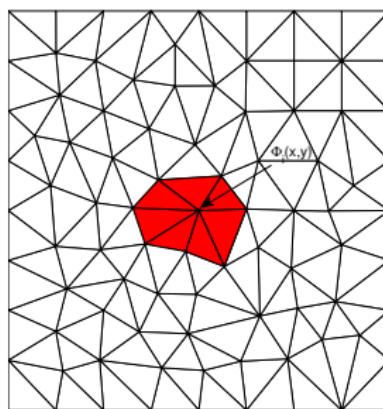
```
1 hvertices=[0.2;0.2;0.005;0.2];
2 md=bamg(model,'domain','Square.exp','hVertices',hvertices);
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Finite element method

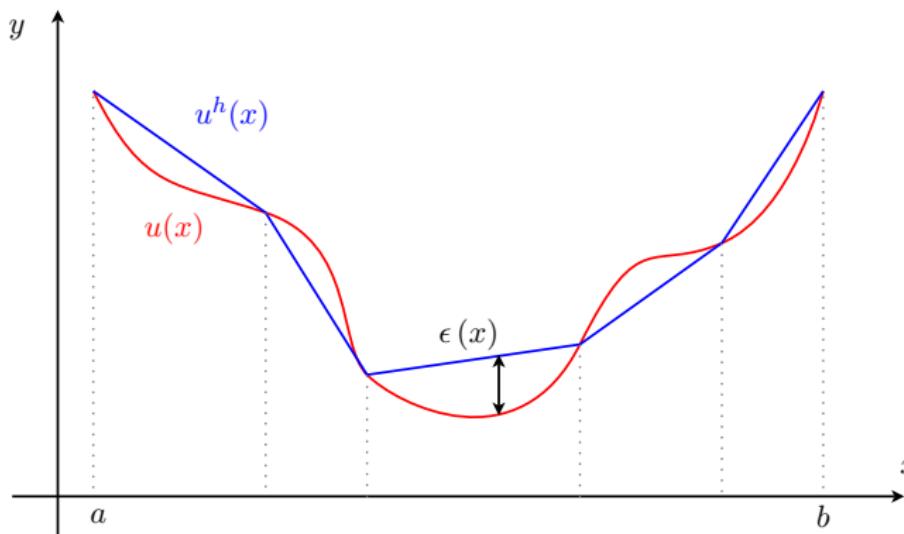
$$v = \sum_{i=1}^N v_i \Phi_i(x, y) \quad (1)$$



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)
[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)
[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)
[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)
[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

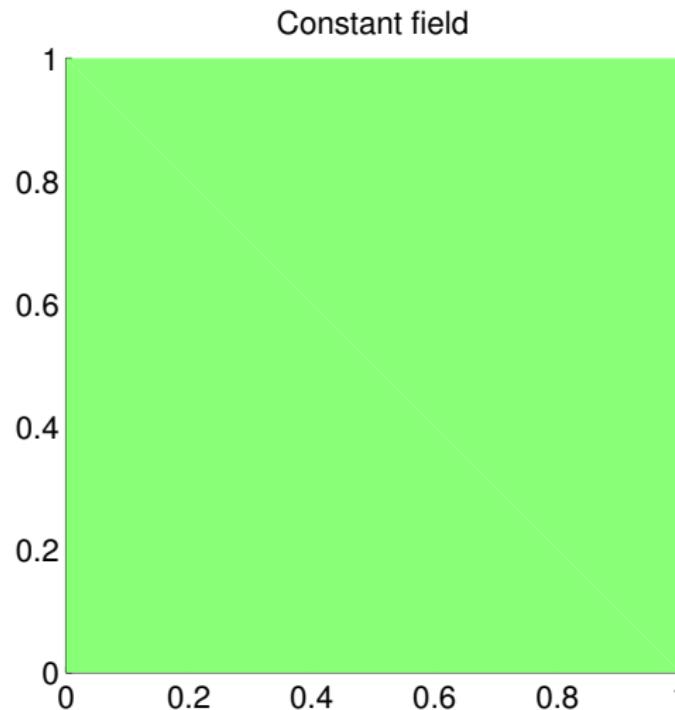
Interpolation error

- We generally use piecewise linear elements ($P1$)
- How to minimize interpolation error and the number of elements at the same time?



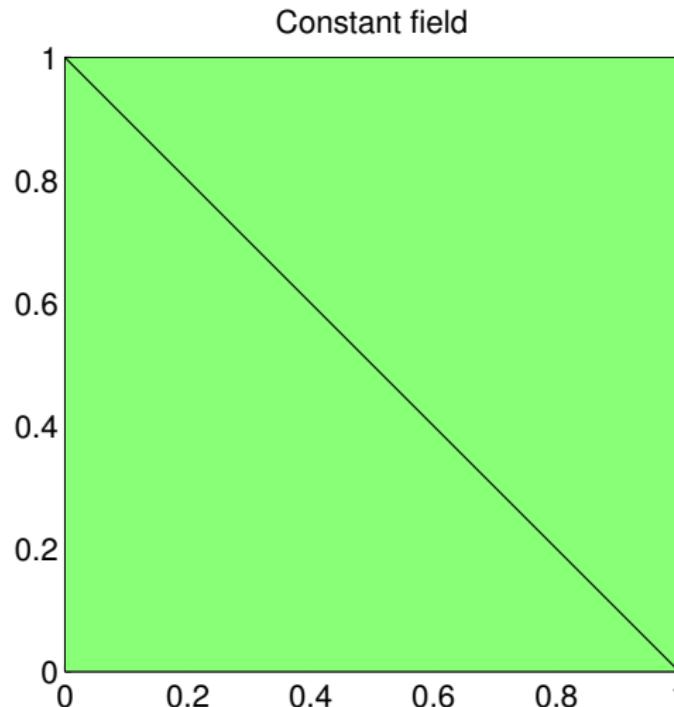
[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Costant field



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

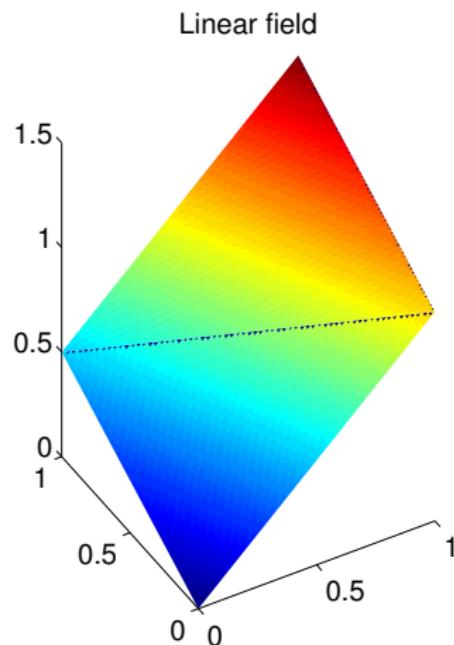
Costant field



- Coarse elements OK for constant field

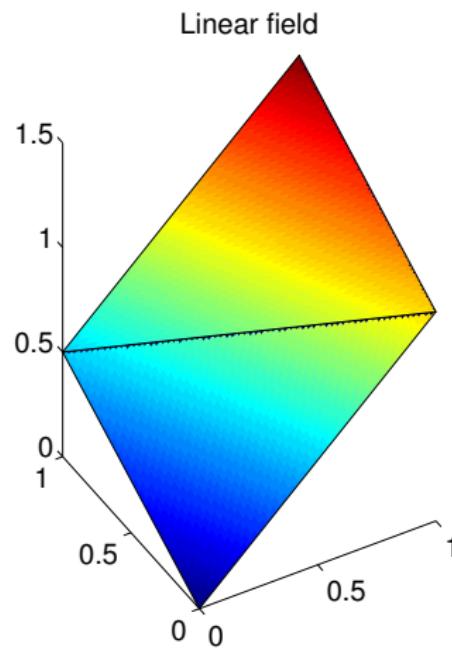
[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Linear field



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Linear field

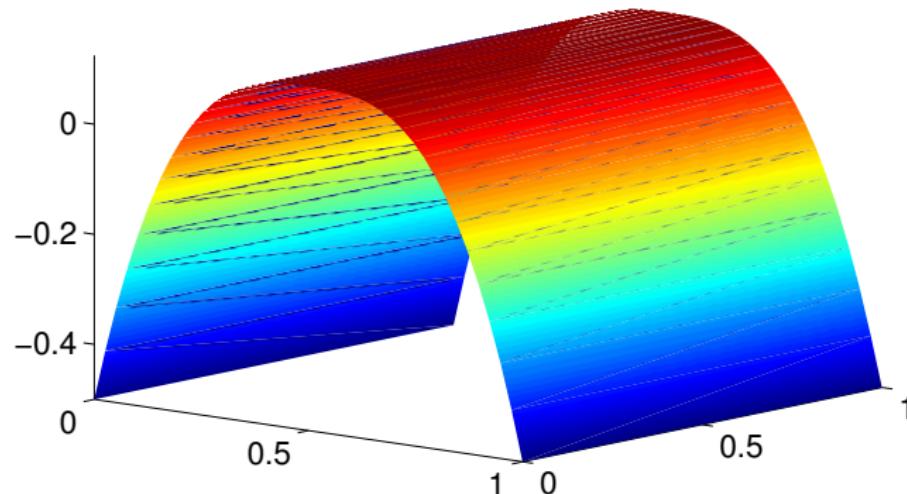


- Coarse elements OK for linear field

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Non-Linear field

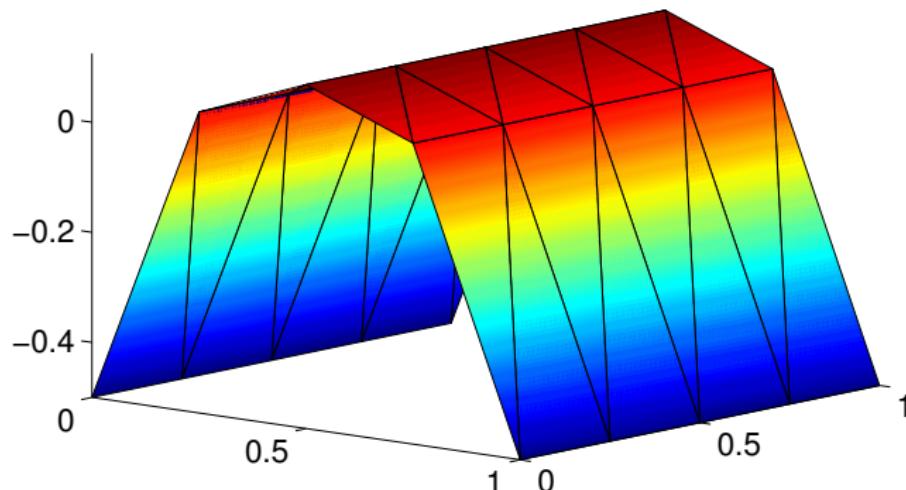
Non linear field



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Non-Linear field

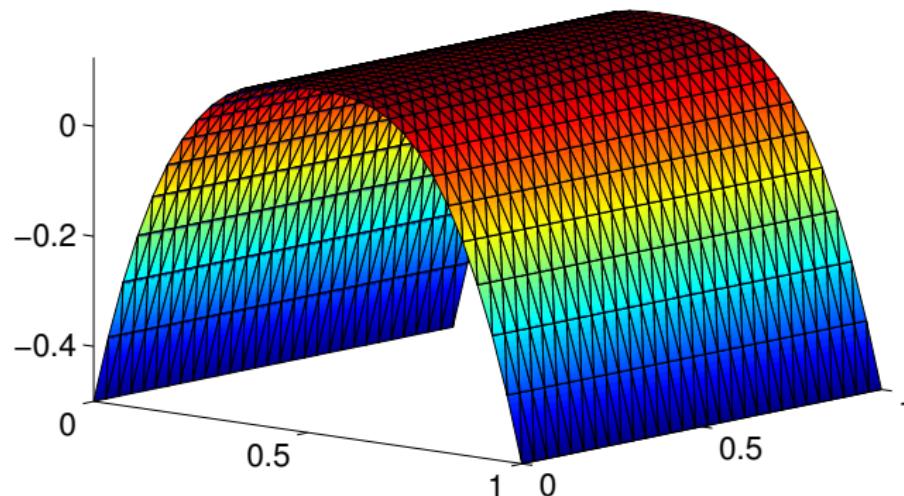
25 elements



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Non-Linear field

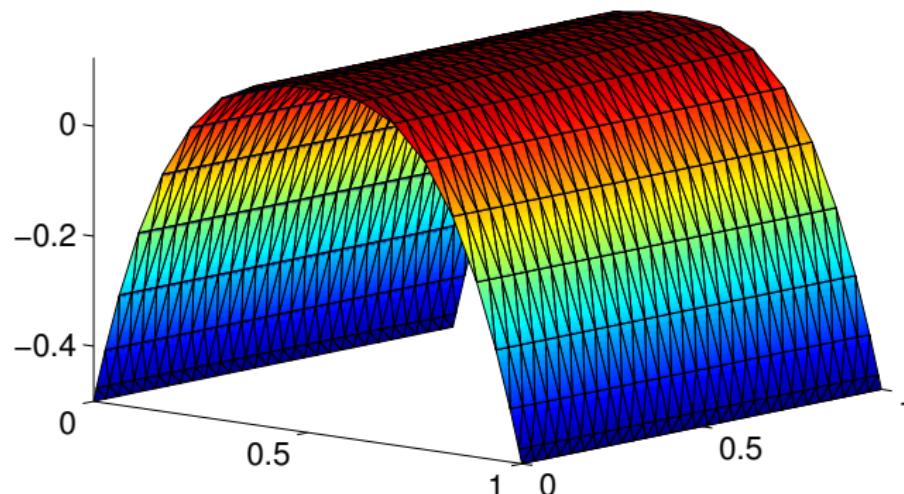
1,500 elements



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Non-Linear field

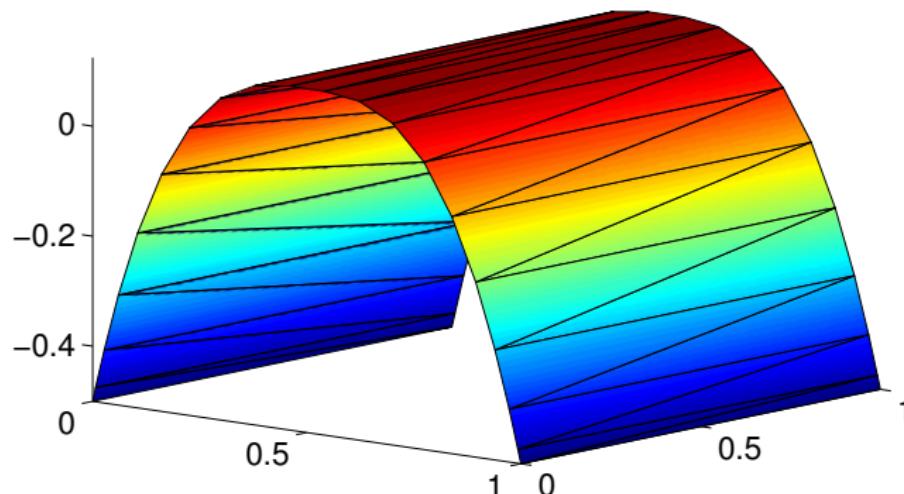
1,000 elements



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Non-Linear field

40 elements



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Anisotropic mesh refinement

Strategy:

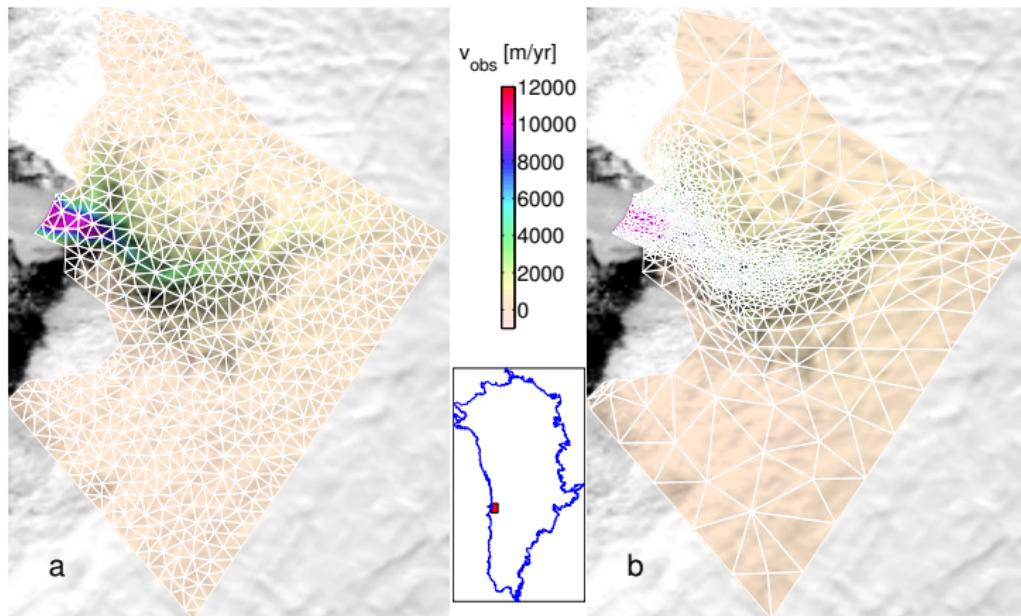
- Minimize the interpolation error for a given field
- Metric based on field's Hessian matrix (second derivative)

[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Anisotropic mesh refinement

Strategy:

- Minimize the interpolation error for a given field
- Metric based on field's Hessian matrix (second derivative)

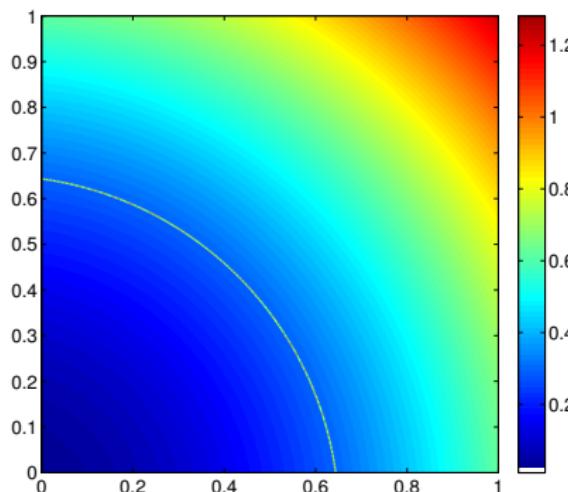


[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Field to capture

$$f(x, y) = \exp\left(-\left(\frac{r - 0.75}{\varepsilon}\right)^2\right) + 0.5r^2$$

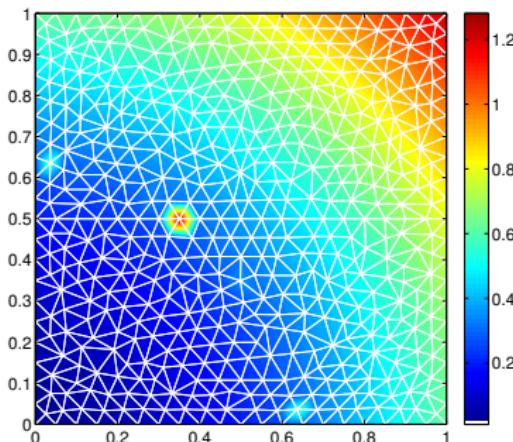
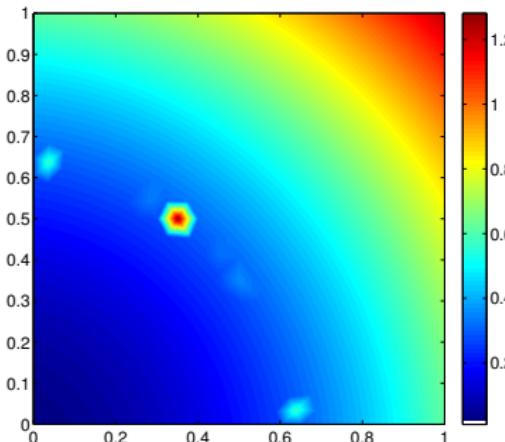
with $\varepsilon = 0.25$ and $r = (x + 0.1)^2 + (y + 0.1)^2$



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Uniform mesh

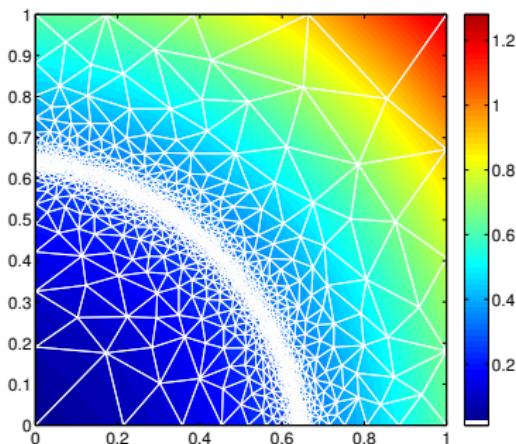
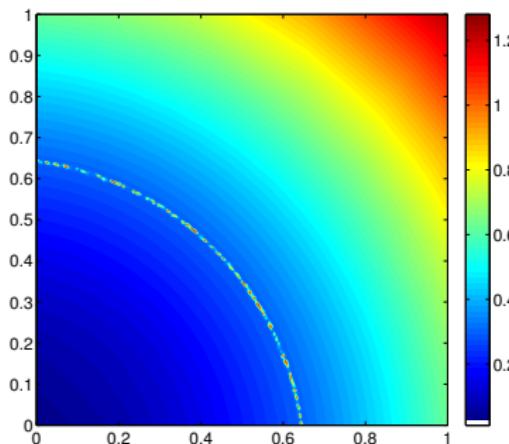
```
1 md=bamg(model,'domain','Square.exp','hmax',.05);
2 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
3 plotmodel(md,'data',vel,'edgecolor','w');
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh refinement

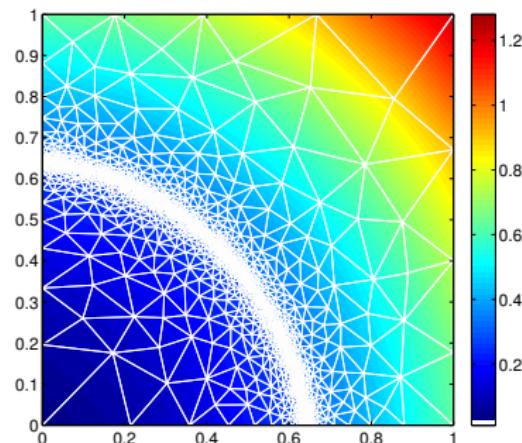
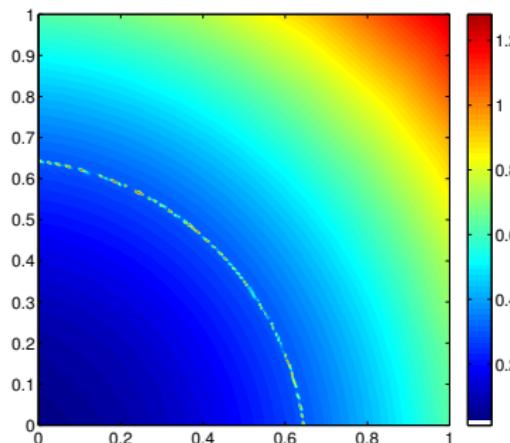
```
1 md=bamg(model,'domain','Square.exp','hmax',.005);
2 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
3 md=bamg(md,'field',vel,'err',0.05,'hmin',0.005,'hmax',0.3);
4 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
5 plotmodel(md,'data',vel,'edgecolor','w');
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh refinement

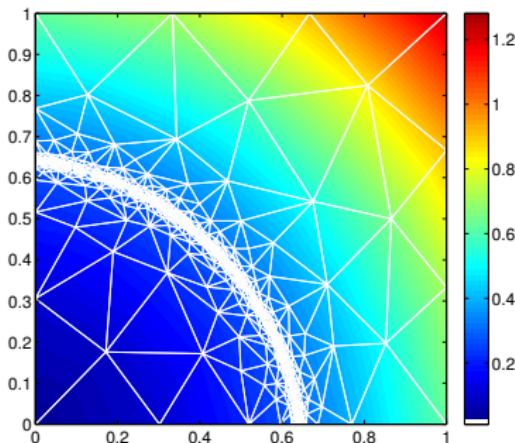
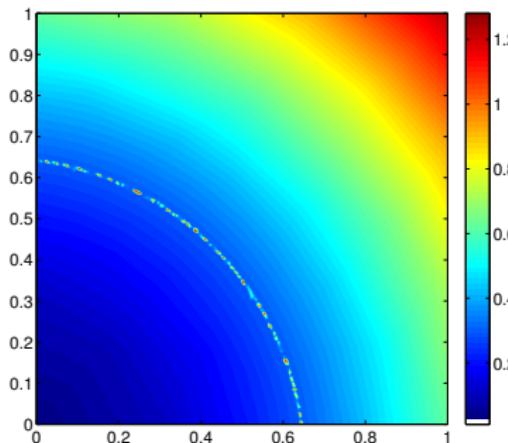
```
1 md=bamg(model, 'domain', 'Square.exp', 'hmax', .005);
2 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
3 md=bamg(md, 'field', vel, 'err', 0.03, 'hmin', 0.005, 'hmax', 0.3);
4 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
5 plotmodel(md, 'data', vel, 'edgecolor', 'w');
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh refinement

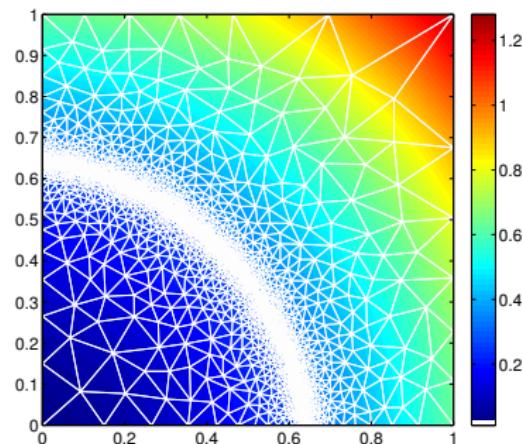
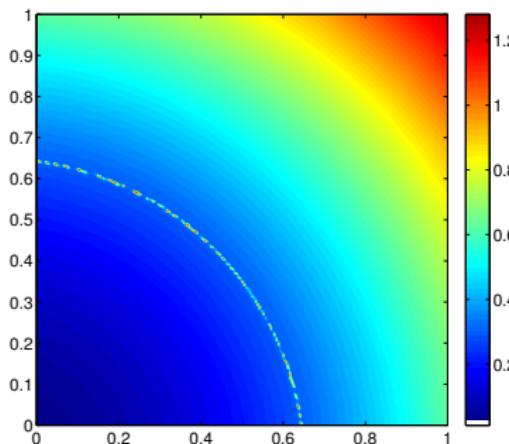
```
1 md=bamg(model,'domain','Square.exp','hmax',.005);
2 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
3 md=bamg(md,'field',vel,'err',0.03,'hmin',0.005,'hmax',0.3,'gradation',3);
4 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
5 plotmodel(md,'data',vel,'edgecolor','w');
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh refinement

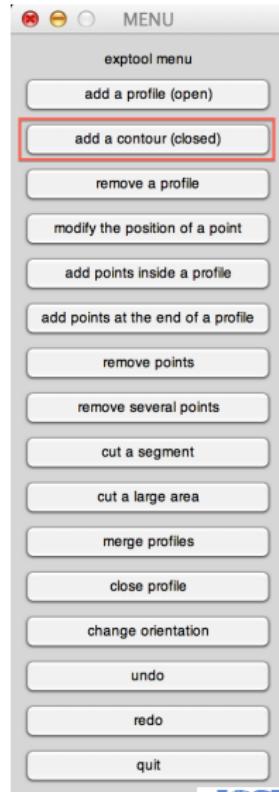
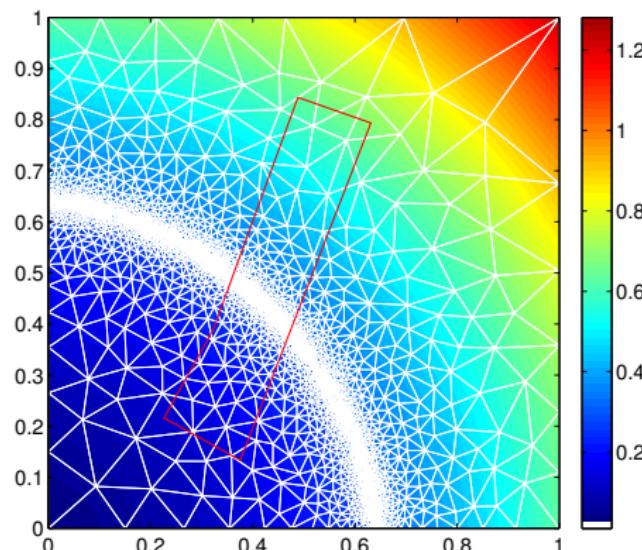
```
1 md=bamg(model, 'domain', 'Square.exp', 'hmax', .005);
2 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
3 md=bamg(md, 'field', vel, 'err', 0.03, 'hmin', 0.005, 'hmax', 0.3, 'gradation', 1.3, 'anisomax', 1);
4 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
5 plotmodel(md, 'data', vel, 'edgecolor', 'w');
```



[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh refinement

```
1 plotmodel(md,'data',vel,'edgecolor','w');
2 exptool('refinement.exp')
```



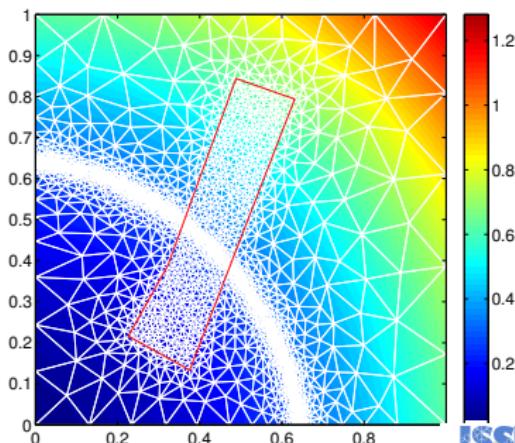
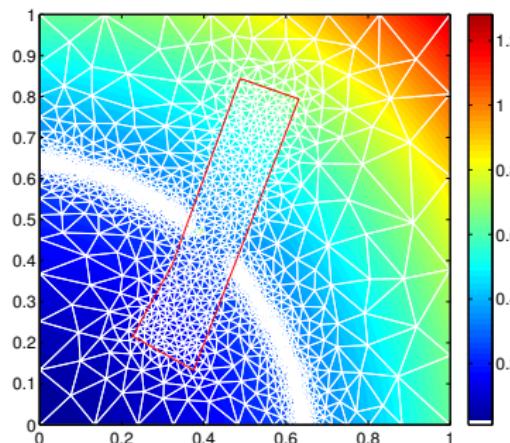
[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Mesh refinement

```
1 md=bamg(model,'domain','Square.exp','hmax',.005);
2
3 h = NaN*ones(md.mesh.numberofvertices,1);
4 in = ContourToNodes(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y,'refinement.exp',1);
5 h(find(in))=0.02;
6 plotmodel(md,'data',in);
7
8 vel=shock(md.mesh.x,md.mesh.y);
```

```
1 md=bamg(md,'field',vel,'err',0.03,'hmin',0.005,'hmax',0.3,'hVertices',h);
```

```
1 md=bamg(md,'field',vel,'err',0.03,'hmin',0.005,'hmax',0.3,'hmaxVertices',h);
```



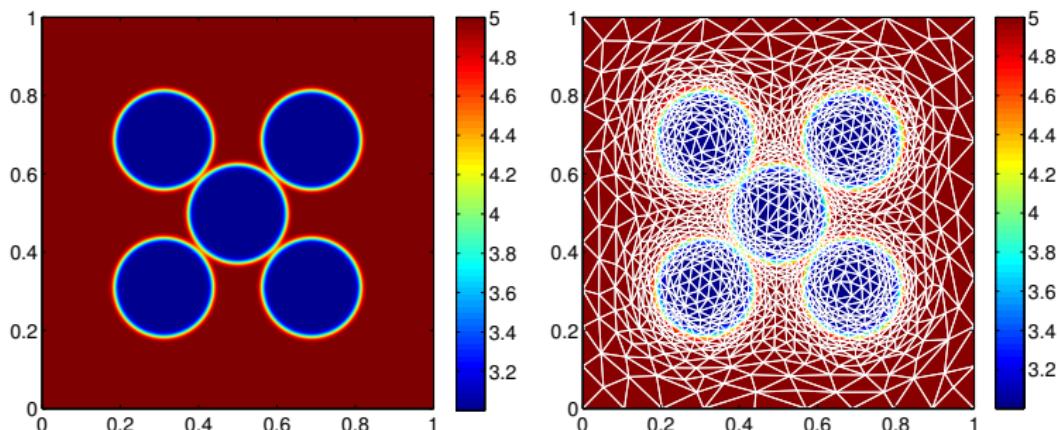
[Mesh generation](#)[Introduction](#)[Squaremesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Roundmesh](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Triangle](#)[Usage](#)[Example](#)[Bamg](#)[Uniform mesh](#)[Non-uniform mesh](#)[Mesh adaptation](#)[Mesh refinement strategy](#)[Hands-on example](#)

Example 2

Similar example with `circles.m`

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) = & \tanh(30(u^2 + v^2 - \varepsilon)) \\ & + \tanh(30((u - 0.75)^2 + (v - 0.75)^2 - \varepsilon)) + \tanh(30((u - 0.75)^2 + (v - 0.75)^2 + \varepsilon)) \\ & + \tanh(30((u - 0.75)^2 - (v - 0.75)^2 + \varepsilon)) + \tanh(30((u - 0.75)^2 - (v - 0.75)^2 - \varepsilon)) \end{aligned}$$

with $\varepsilon = 0.25$ and $u = 4x - 2$, $v = 4y - 2$



A wide-angle photograph of a desolate, cold landscape, likely an ice field or tundra. In the foreground, the ground is covered in a thick layer of white snow with some dark, irregular patches. A range of snow-capped mountains stretches across the middle ground, their peaks reaching towards a clear blue sky. The lighting suggests a bright, possibly overcast day.

Thanks!